FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 4, 1840. 9t f

The Subscriber

IS now receiving and has in Store the following GOODS, viz:—

1200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
3200 bushels Alum do.
100 bags Rio Coffee,
70 ps. Heavy Cotton Bagging,
1000 lbs. Bagging and Seine Twine,
110 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
100 " White Lead in Oil,
15 hhds. Molasses,
10 hhds. prime Sugar,
50 boxes Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
15 tons S ædes and English Iron,

Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Shot, Bar Lead, Axes, Trace Chains, Cigars, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, good paper or in exchange for produce.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 5, 1840. 9-3*w*.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—and in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,

Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to

C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 95-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

Vincent Parsons *vs.* David Kimberly and others.

ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Kimberly and Oliver P. Kimberly are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge at our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence, the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Rocky River Plantation

AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity for the County of Anson, made at March Term 1840, the undersigned will offer at public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of September next on the premises, that valuable River Plantation, belonging to the Heirs at law of the late Wm. H. Lilly. Said Tract contains about four hundred and twenty five acres, 65 or 70 of which is first rate low grounds. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling House, and all the necessary out buildings, good water, &c. The said tract adjoins the lands of Geo. Dunlap Esq. Sam'l. W. Barns and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, the purchaser giving Bonds and approved security.

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Wadesborough, July 18, 1840. 7-6*w*.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

Proscription for opinion's sake.—Isaac Delong, Postmaster at Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, some few weeks since declined soliciting subscribers for the Extra Globe, and came out in a newspaper declaring his intention to vote for the Reform ticket, when a Dr. Jackson volunteered his services to obtain "half dollars" for Amos. About two weeks after the renunciation of Mr. Delong, he was removed, and this same Dr. Jackson appointed in his place.

Indiana Palladium.

We understand that Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi received a severe caning in the streets of Jackson last Wednesday, from Gov. Runnels. The executive, it is reported, gave a toast on the 4th inst. of a personal and highly offensive character towards Gov. Runnels. When the latter heard of the toast, he declared he would cane McNutt. Having encountered him in Jackson, a street fight was the consequence, in the course of which Gov. McNutt was very severely handled.

N. O. Bee.

Pills by Steam.—Mr. Eli Hall has invented and built a pill machine, for E. Chase & Co. which entirely surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought into use. It is not large, and very simple in its construction. It makes the pills perfect and turns out about five bushels per day. Attached to the machine is a very pretty steam engine made by Seward & Callender, of this city.—*Rochester Dem.*

Extraordinary Yield—We were shown, a few days since, at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Smith, a stalk upon which were *twenty five* ears of corn. The crop, generally, is very promising this season, and should all prove as prolific as this, there will be no danger of famine, however much the times are our of joint.

[*Natchez Free Trader.*]

Somebody reported that Mr. Senator Wright purchased a decanter of wine, which turned out to be New England rum. The Louisville Journal says although the honorable Senator was cheated there is no doubt that the rum got also *sucked in.*—*Madisonian.*

The Vicksburgh Whig says:—"A member of the Van Buren "Central Committee" of Warren County has denounced Gen'l George Washington as having been guilty of "*wilful and deliberate perjury.*"

The London papers mention that, on the day of his death, Morrison refused to have a physician, took fifty of his own pills, and died accordingly.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

But I must present you, Mr. Chairman, with some other articles of democratic furniture within the palace. What do you opine of the following specimens—they were all purchased by the plain, republican reformers, from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co.:

2 sets of green tea trays, real gold leaves, 5 in each set	$70 00
Ornamental rays over the door	25 00
7 dozen gilt stars	17 50
4 pier tables with Italian slabs	700 00
1 round table, blue and gold slab, large	135 00
2 do do do	100 00
4 bronzed and steel fenders, "new style,"	120 00
24 arm chairs and 4 sofas, stuffed and covered, mahogany work entirely refinished, and cotton covers	600 00

Can you tell me, sir, in what age of the world it was that real, genuine, plain, hard-handed locofocos first placed Golden Rays over their doors, and bedecked their saloons with golden stars! I think it was about the time of that great exemplar of locofoco democracy, Nebuchadnezzar. What do you think, sir, of the democratic rosewood Piano Forte (octaves) at the palace, got in exchange for a mahogany one, by paying two hundred dollars of the People's cash for boot money!

I will now direct the attention of the committee to another department of the President's revenues, which I consider highly objectionable. I refer, sir, to the linens, towels, tablecloths, &c., bought with the People's cash for the use of the palace. In this department there appears to have been no bounds to extravagance. What will the head of any household in America think of expending for such articles, at one store, within the short period of ten months, the sum of twenty-four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-nine cents! The bills for this expenditure on my desk are entirely too long to take up the time of the committee in relating them; but I have prepared and will submit the following extract:

Huckaback towels, Irish linens, Ticklenberg, Damask diapers, table cloths, Irish sheeting, Marseilles quilts, flushing, green gauze, slip thread, spools, cotton, tapes, and other dry goods, purchased for the use of the President's house, at the store of Darius Clagett, Washington, from the 17th of March, 1837, to the 19th January, 1838. $2,460 29

Contained in three several bills, viz:

1. Dated 14th March, 1837, till 24 June, 1837, 71 33
2. From the 17th April, 1837, till 2d June, 1837, 1 064 80

To this account is appended the following order and receipt:

"June 23, 1837 Major Smith will please to pay the above account for articles purchased for the President's house. A. VAN BUREN."

"Received of Thomas L. Smith the within bill in full. June 24, 1837. R. B. NALLEY, For Darius Clagett."

3. From 20th July, 1837, till 19th January, 1838, $1,324 16

"1838, April 26. Received payment in full, thirteen hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixteen cents. D. CLAGETT."

Endorsed: MAJOR VAN BUREN, at President's house.

Will it not, sir, amaze the frugal housekeepers of the United States to learn that the President should have considered it necessary to replace or repair the stock of linens on hand and then in use at the palace, by adding thereto the purchase of $2,460 29 in ten months! Why, sir, a plain republican Loco Foco may almost be induced to believe that Mr. Van Buren, at that period, had some half dozen daughters, who had been made happy by good husbands, and that they were all about being furnished with splendid outfits from the paternal mansion. The subject is so well understood by the country, that I shall not longer dwell upon it. I will, however, remark, that it appears from the vouchers last presented, as well as from others now before me, that Mr. Abraham Van Buren, one of the sons of the President, was frequently engaged in purchasing supplies of furniture for the palace. Some articles of palace furniture have been procured through Mr. Noland and others; but the principal agent, appointed by the President to take charge over this branch of the public service was T. L. Smith, Esq., as the following "official voucher" will abundantly manifest. Voucher No. 32, in Abstract No. 1.

"To my expenses in making purchases for the President's House, $262 63
Dec. 12, 1837. T. L. SMITH."

I will, in the next place, favor the committee with some real curiosities. Sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country will look at the "official vouchers" which I shall next offer for your examination with a far deeper interest than they would behold a "grand review" of Mr. Van Buren's 1st regiment of "bloodhounds," now winning glory and renown in the Florida service.

"WASHINGTON, March 5, 1838.

The United States Dr. to Thos. Lamb—for the use of the President's House.

Sept. 20, 1837, 34 table knives ground	$1	37½
2 new table knife blades		75
2 cook's knife blades	2	50
	4	62½

July 7, 1838—Rec'd payment, THOS. LAMB."

"The President's House To Rob't Keyworth, Dr.

Sept. 13, 1837. To 3½ feet of silver chain and 1½ feet of gilt for repairing decanter labels,	6	00
" 23, " To repairing 4 decanter labels and furnishing chain	2	50
	8	50

Received payment for Robert Keyworth from T. L. Smith, September 25, 1837.

P. SHOEMAKER."

"United States for the President's House,
To James Cuthbert, Dr.

To making	3½ dozen pairs sheets, at 37½ cts. per pair	15	75
Do	12 dozen pillow cases, at 6½ cts. each	9	00
To hemming	12 table cloths, at 25 cts. each	3	00
Do	12 dozen glass cloths, at 50 cts. per dozen	6	00
Do	12 dozen kitchen rubbers at 50 cts. per dozen	6	00
To making	6 dozen aprons at 50 cts. per dozen	3	00
To hemming	6 dozen check dusters at 37½ cts. per dozen	2	25
Do	6 dozen knife cloths at 50 cts. per dozen	3	00
Do	2 dozen straining cloths, at 50 cts. per dozen	1	00
Do	7 dozen chamber towels, at 50 cts. per dozen	3	50
Do	12 dozen table napkins, at 50 cts. per dozen	6	00
To repairing	8 pairs sheets, at 25 cents per pair	2	00
Received payment in full of T. L. Smith, Sept. 7, 1837.		60	50

JAS. CUTHBERT."

"President of the United States
To Wm. M. McCauly, Dr.

1837, June 2	To 2 tin buckets	2	00
" "	To milk strainer and skimmer		62½
" " 17	To chamber bucket	2	00
" " 20	To 4 dozen tart pans, at 62½ cts. per doz.	2	50
		7	12½

Received payment of T. L. Smith,
WM. M. McCAULEY."

1837 "President's House,
To George Savage, Dr.

Oct. 1	Plate basket $3, 2 Japanned trays 1 50	$4	50
Nov. 8	Two cobweb brushes 2 50	2	50
Dec. 6	Large Manilla mat	2	25
	2 Large spigots	1	00
	9 Three larding needles, at 25		75
1838 June 5.	One oval tub 2 25, one keeler 1 25	3	50
		$14	50

Washington, July 8, 1838.
Received payment.
GEO. SAVAGE."

President's House, To George Savage, Dr.

1837. April 4.	2 Alicante mats, a $1	$2	00
	1 Manilla do.	2	00
	4 hearth-brushes, a 75,	3	00
	1 bucket 62, 1 do. 50,	1	12
April 11.	1 covered market-basket,	1	50
June 1.	1 churn,	1	25
July 10.	2 mats, 37½		75
Aug. 29.	2 six hole bottle baskets, a 1,	2	00
	2 hair sifters, a 37½		75
		$14	37

Received payment of T. L. Smith,
Washington, Sept. 27, 1837.
GEO. SAVAGE."

"Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1837.

Major T. L. Smith, on account of the President's House,
Bought of T. Palmer & Co.

2 sets fine steel tongs and shovel,		$28	00
10 steel pokers, a $1,		10	00
1 pair tongs and shovel supports,		10	00
1 liquor stand,		25	00
1 set waiters		17	50
		$90	50

Received payment for T. Palmer & Co.
J. SCHUTTE."

"The President's House, to Chas. F. Bibler.

To 1 knifeboard and brushes and chamois for the silver plate,	$3	50

Received payment of T. L. Smith.
CHAS. F. BIHLER."

"United States, for the President's House,
To Robert Keyworth, Dr.

1837, March 11. To toast-rack for William Cuthbert,	$6	

Received payment,
R. KEYWORTH."

"Wm. Cuthbert, for the President's table furniture,
To P. Kinchy.

1837, December 14.	2 sugar vases,	$6	00
	4 basements for same,	6	00
	4 artificial wreaths,	1	50

July 7, 1838.
Received payment for P. Kinchy.
THOMAS WHELAN."

"President of the United States,
To Wm. M. McCauly, Dr.

1837. March 20.			
	To 2½ gallon coffee-boiler,	$2	25
	1 boiler and 2 do. pots, a 75,	2	25
	1 coffee biggon,	1	50

I certify the above to be correct. Jas. Cuthbert.
March 27, 1837. Received the within account in full.
WILLIAM M. McCAULEY."

"Washington, Nov. 4, 1837.

President of the United States,
Bought of Campbell & Coyle.

1 plate-warmer,	$10	50

April 19, 1838. Received payment for Campbell and Coyle,
GUSTIN RUSSELL."

"The United States, for the President's House,
To Samuel Redfern, Dr.

1837. July 1.	To 1 dozen brooms,	$3	75
	¼ do. hand scrubs,	1	87
1838. April 13.	½ do. brooms,	1	87
		$7	50

July 7. Received payment,
SAM. REDFERN."

"President's House, to E. M. Linthicum.

1837, March 16.		
To 2 B. M. coffee-pots, a 2 25	$4	50
2 doz. B. M. tablespoons, a 1 37	2	75
1 do. teaspoons, 50 a 87	1	25
2 toasters, a 62,	1	25
1 steel,		50
2 gimlets,		25
1 hammer, 40 a 50		90
	$11	52

I certify the above to be correct.
Received payment in full.
E. M. LINTHICUM."

Mr. Chairman, these fifteen small bills which I have just read have been selected from several large bundles of others, because they afford a fair sample of *the kind* of expenses that are daily incurred on account of the palace establishment.

And I must be permitted to say, that I cannot see the propriety or the justice of the President of the United States in saddling the Public with all the little disbursements of his household. He receives an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, in gold and silver, which gives him $68 50 per day, or $2,-81 for each and every hour that passes during the four years of his presidential term. If he enjoys himself five hours at a state dinner, he rises from his feast $14 05 richer than when he sat down. If he sleep eight hours, he is sure to get up from his state bed $22,48 better off than before he closed his eyes. Neither does the amount of his income depend upon good crops, good seasons, good farming, or good prices. On the contrary, whilst it is not diminished by any or all of these circumstances, which so vitally affect the income of the farmer, the President's salary is in fact always enhanced in value, in proportion as the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer suffer. I ask you, therefore, whether it is just and equal for the President to charge the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer with the costs of making his sheets, pillow-cases, and servants aprons, with the pitiful price paid for hemming, yes, hemming his kitchen rubbers, or dish-cloths—straining cloths, or straining rags! The poor farmer has not only to purchase a churn, milk strainers, and skimmers for his own family, but he is taxed to pay for a churn, milk strainers, and skimmers for the President of the United States, and for hemming his strainer rags into the bargain.

The poor laborer, with his fifty cents a day, has not only to provide his own coffee pot and pewter spoons, but he is compelled to purchase a coffee-pot for the President, and pay for the spoons used by the President's servants. Ay, sir, he is taxed for the cost of grinding the knives which the servants in the President's kitchen use in eating their victuals.—The President of the United States, in my opinion, should have had more pride of character than to charge the People with the price of his plate warmers, his toasters, his market baskets, his tart pan, and larding needles to stuff his puddings and saucissons. Martin Van Buren must suppose, forsooth, that the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the United States are so very stupid, or so very good-natured, that they will without a murmur, consent to be taxed with the price of liquor stands, and for silver and gold chains to hang labels around the necks of his "foreign barrel shape flute decanters, with cone stoppers," to apprize his sleek prim court guests that he has introduced to the palace cellars "Marcobruner Hock," "Batailly Claret," "Towers Port," "Romance Burgundy," "Ravini's pale gold Sherry," and "Red Seal, old, bottled E. I. Madeira."

I had thought that it was bad enough for the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country to provide hay and pasturage for Mr. Van Buren's race and carriage horses; to pay for the manure on his potato, celery, cauliflower, and asparagus beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to top-dress his strawberry vines, cultivate his vegetables, and construct bouquets for his palace saloons; but sir, to hem his dish rags, pay for his larding needles and liquor stands is still worse. Aye, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the House of the American People with royal and imperial Wiltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French bedsteads, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers. It is worse, sir, because there is a degree of littleness in the thing which demonstrates as clearly as if it were written in characters of living light, that the soul of Martin Van Buren is so very, very diminutive, that it might find abundant space within the barrel of a miliner's thimble to perform all the evolutions of the whirling *pirouette avec cha se a suivant*, according to the liberal gesticulations practised by the most celebrated danseurs.

If there was the least necessity for taxing the People in the manner I have mentioned, I know well they would bear the burden without grumbling; but, sir, there is no intelligent man residing at the seat of Government who is not satisfied that Mr. Van Buren lays up annually from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Can you inform me, sir, what great expenses incumber his purse, which any other respectable gentleman who occupies a spacious mansion in this city has not to meet! All the individuals at the head of the various Departments of the Government have to hire houses, stables, pasturage, gardens and gardeners; they have to purchase household furniture, raise their own vegetables, and buy hay for their cattle; and yet they manage not only to get along comfortably, but to hold brilliant soirees, and make quite a display in carriages and equipage, on $6,000 per annum. There are but two items in the expenditure of the President which can exceed in amount the disbursements for similar objects incurred by other respectable householders in Washington. I refer to his state dinners and palace servants.

* * * * * * *

I have now, sir, arrived at the last class of expenditures for the palace establishment, viz: "Alterations and repairs." And in this department, after a thorough examination of the official vouchers, I am constrained to state that there exists more extravagance, if not more downright profligacy, than in any other. In the district of country which I represent, a man is said to "repair" his house if he patch the old roof or put on a new one—or if he weatherboard or paint the outside—or if he hang a new door, or mend the hinges, latch, lock, or other fastening of the old one—or if he replace sound panes in the stead of broken window glass—or if he fasten the old mantel piece, or put up a new one—or if he mend the old floor, or lay a new floor. All these various improvements, and a thousand others of similar character may be, legitimately, called "repairs" of the house. By an act of Congress, passed 3d of March, 1837, the sum of $7,300 was appropriated "for alterations and repairs of the President's House, and for superintendence of the grounds around the same." Now, sir, having explained what I understand by "repairs" of a house, and having referred the committee to the law, I will submit sundry bills for disbursements under that law.

[Here follow five bills, amounting to $4,127 98; but as they occupy considerable space, we omit them, merely giving the first, as a sample of the whole:]

Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from the 11th of March, 1837, till the 16th of May, 1837, $1,037 35. Containing among other charges, the following:

PRIVATE OFFICE.

To scrape the room and size	$5 00
22 pieces paper	22 00
3½ pieces border	7 50
putting up 22 pieces paper	5 50
putting up 3½ pieces border	1 67
72 yards scarlet damask	54 00
25 yards of silk pd.	18 75
50 yards of silk binding	12 50
3 sets of cornices	26 00
36 yards muslin	27 00
25 yards cotton fringe	6 25
3 pairs of bands	6 00
21 rings	10 50
making three window curtains	24 00
51 yards of Brussels carpet	103 00
15¾ yards border	31 50
making 51 yards carpeting	12 87
making 31½ yards border	7 87

* * * * * * *

I have just read five several bills, which exhibit an expenditure, under the act of Congress last mentioned, for what are denominated "repairs of the President's House," during the first six months of Mr. Van Buren's term, amounting altogether to the sum of $4,127 98. By these bills we are taught what is meant by the phrase "repairs of the President's House," in the palace vocabulary. It appears that "repairs in the President's House" consist in buying scarlet damask and Brussels carpet for the President's office; scraping or scrubbing, and making window curtains for the same; purchasing silver paper and green silk for the Green room; and removing furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room, and from this room to the Audience room; taking down window curtains, washing and making them again, for the Square room; taking down window curtains, and taking up carpets in the Circular and Blue rooms; putting up window curtains in the Major's room and Mr. Van Buren's room; making and laying down carpets; making bell pulls, purchasing divans, cleaning and repairing chandeliers, pier tables with French figures, column astral lamps, cornucopia bracket branches, mantel branch lamps, candlesticks and plateaus. I think, sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers will judge the foregoing items to be a very strange kind of "repairs of the President's House." They will have no hesitation in pronouncing that there is scarcely a single dollar included in the foregoing bills which can with propriety be said to have been expended in "repairs for the President's House." I heard a gentleman remark, with most cutting severity, while speaking on the subject of "repairs of the President's House," that "it was the duty of the Government who first built the house to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupant from the rains and winds of heaven." Don't you believe, sir, that the President adopts a most admirable mode to "shelter" himself from "the rains and winds of heaven" by expending the appropriations made by Congress "for repairs of the President's House," in buying silver paper, scarlet damask, and green silk; in fixing bell pulls, cleaning or re-gilding plateaus and cornucopia bracket branches; taking down and putting up window curtains; laying down and taking up carpets, and in removing the furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room, and from the latter to the Audience room! The honest truth about the whole matter is this, sir. Scarcely $500 have been expended during the last twelve years in making legitimate, real, permanent "repairs of the President's House," excepting on one occasion for painting the entire building, inside and outside, for which a special appropriation of $3,482 was voted by Congress. The Representatives of the People have been gulled—yes sir, actually gulled, with the idea that large annual appropriations have been necessary for "repairs of the President's House," that it might not "fall to pieces and go to ruin;" and when those appropriations have been made for "repairs of the President's house" they have invariably been expended in the manner I have indicated.

* * * * * * *

You will recollect, Mr. Chairman, that I presented to the committee, in the early part of my remarks, a list of the various appropriations made by Congress since the retirement of John Q. Adams, "for alterations and repairs of the President's House," "for planting trees, improving grounds, &c. &c. Those appropriations amounted, altogether, to the sum of $88,722 58. I will now, sir, offer to the committee a similar list of appropriations, during the same period, for furniture for the President's House.

Act of 3d March, 1829. For furnishing President's House, under the direction of the President, $14,000 00

Act of 2d March, 1831. For furniture and repairs of furniture, $5,000 00

Act of 2d March, 1833. Furnishing President's House, in addition to proceeds of such decayed furniture as he may direct to be sold, $20,000 00

Act of 30th June, 1834. "For completing the furniture of the President's House," $6,000 00

Act of 3d March, 1837. For furniture of the President's House, $20,000 00

To these appropriations may be added the proceeds, as before stated made by the sale of decayed and unfashionable furniture, $5,680 40, and we have the gross sum of seventy thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents, expended by the reformers for furniture for the President's House.—And this too, sir, after the reformers had themselves contended and insisted that the President's house had been furnished by John Q. Adams in a style of "regal magnificence." But let us look a little closer at the matter. By the 14th clause of the 1st section of the act of 30th June, 1834, six thousand dollars were appropriated "for completing the furniture of the President's House." The furniture was therefore complete after the expenditure of this $6,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, can you tell me how it came to pass that Mr. Van Buren expended $24,127 98 on the palace furniture during the summer and autumn of 1837! The last sum $24,127 98 consists of $20,-000 appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1837, and $4,127 98, the amount of the five bills already read, for what are denominated "repairs and alterations." Is it to be credited that the reformers have destroyed, in the short space of three years, furniture worth $24,127 98! About $8,000 annually wasted; a larger sum by $2,000, than has been invested in the furniture of his princely mansion on the north side of Franklin square, and immediately opposite the palace. If an expenditure of $6,000 is sufficient to provide appropriate and suitable furniture for the most elegant private mansion in the city of Washington, what will the plain, republican farmers of the country say to the expenditure of $70,680 40 by the reformers in completing the furniture of the President's House, which was crowded with the richest furniture on the globe at the time the reformers came into possession!

* * * * * * *

Immediately after the installation at New York in 1789 of Gen. Washington as President under the new Constitution, he took possession of the house in Pearl street, in which the President of the Old Congress had resided. After the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia, President Washington lived in a house in Market street, in that city, which had been leased by Robert Morris to the Government at an annual rent of $3,000.—The rents and all the other expenses of the President's establishment were paid out of the Treasury, but Gen. Washington received no pay whatever for his services. On the contrary, he considered that he was in duty bound to relinquish to the People of the United States two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of his salary for eight years' services as President, in consideration of the rents and other expenditures incurred by the nation in maintaining his establishment while in their service. How does the conduct of George Washington contrast on this subject with that of Martin Van Buren! Washington and Van Buren! Bless my soul, what a falling off! [Loud laughter.] Yes. What a fall was there, my countrymen! Then you, and I, and all of us fell down. After looking back down the long line of illustrious worthies who have occupied the Presidential chair in this country, is it not enough to make the heart of a patriot bleed, and to cover his cheek with blushes to see in what that illustrious line ends! What has Martin Van Buren ever done! Who can tell me! I can inform you, sir; he has not only taken twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver for his annual salary, but he has compelled the People to pay for hemming his dish-rags into the bargain. Why, sir, he knows no more of the honorable and high-minded feelings of a patriot than he does of the hardships of a soldier. I think I can tell about all he knows on that subject; and it is expressed in the nightly prayer of an Irishman impressed as a marine: "God be thanked that I never killed any body, and that nobody ever killed me! God bless the world, and huzza for the navy!" [Loud laughter.] I do not see why it is that such a nation as this should ever have made so much of so small a pattern of a man.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WORCESTER, (MASS.) July 25, 1840.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have seen with the utmost surprise, in the Intelligencer of the 23d instant, which reached me this morning, several certificates from "Whig Members of Congress" on the subject of a publication in the Globe of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of "Messrs. Lincoln and Ogle," and it has now become proper for me, personally, to notice both the certificates and the matters to which they refer. I shall certainly have no controversy with either of the gentlemen who have seen fit to give these certificates. To those of Messrs. Stanly, Allen, and Naylor I have nothing to object. Indeed, to that of the latter, in whom I am happy to recognize a personal as well as political friend, I would myself most willingly have subscribed; and the substantive facts stated by all, *so far as respects the procurement of the furniture in the President's House*, I no more question than themselves. I have never said, or authorized to be said or reported, a single word which those certificates gainsay, and I feel entirely conscious of having afforded no cause, on my part, for any interposition between Mr. Ogle and myself.

In the one certificate, however, of Mr. John C. Clark and others, there are expressions to which I feel bound to offer a word of reply. I find in it the following paragraph: "The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the Globe or not, but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume he now adopts the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it." If these gentlemen heard the remarks which I did, in fact, make on the occasion referred to in the Globe, *they* must have known that I *did not* "originally utter the language" ascribed to me by that paper in the extract they have taken, nor any thing like it. Or, if they heard my reply to Mr. Ogle a fortnight afterwards, when, upon my return to my seat from a temporary absence, he alluded to the same misrepresentation of my remarks, they must have heard my unequivocal denial of the fidelity of the Globe's report, and a full and frank expression of what I *did say* on that occasion.

From another part of the same certificate, in connexion with the extract from the Globe, it might be inferred that I had spoken of the purchase of furniture as being under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings, of which I was chairman. Nothing could be further from my meaning, or the statement made by me. Even the remark, as given in the extract from the Globe, greatly erroneous as it most surely is, would hardly warrant the inference drawn from it by the signers of the certificate. What I did say was, in substance, that since I had been at the head of the committee, for a period of nearly three years, no APPROPRIATION, to my knowledge, had been made at the request of the President; that the committee had always acted on the requisition and estimates of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and that on one occasion, when the President had been referred to, as to the need of a proposed appropriation, he had declined expressing any opinion or wish upon the subject. *Of the purchases* which had been made, I explicitly disclaimed all knowledge. I had neither seen the bills, at that time, nor did I

...k of, or in any manner refer to them. My re... were exclusively applied to the *appropria*... and to the *appropriations only*. It is well ...wn that there is a Committee on *Expenditures*, ...ct and independent of the Committee on the ...ic Buildings, and by the former, and not the lat... all such disbursements as are now spoken of are ...erly subjects of inquiry and animadversion. And ...e distinctly and explicitly declare that, to the ...ter of the purchases of furniture by Mr. Van ...n, between the 4th of March and the 6th of De...ber, 1837, to which the certificate refers, I utter... not a word of remark, for I knew nothing, and be... the delivery of Mr. Ogle's speech, I had heard ...ing of the articles or the bills, which are the ...cts of his comment. When the appropriation ...granted under which these purchases were made, ...s not chairman of the committee. This was in ...second session of the 24th Congress, and my ap...tment was in the Congress after. I repeat that, ...e that period, whatever has been asked for, either ...he public grounds or the public buildings, in im...ements, repairs, or furniture, has come through ...usual and formal estimates furnished by the ...missioner, with no request made to the commit... directly or indirectly, to my knowledge, from ...President. This observation is, at least, due to ...independent action of my associates.

...e appropriation under which "it appears from ...d vouchers, that more than eighteen thousand ...rs were expended in furniture for the President's ...se between the 4th day of March, 1837, and the ...day of December, 1837," was doubtless made *in ...eral terms*, with no direction to the specific arti... or the cost at which they were to be procured; ...besides having no agency myself in directing ...expenditures, I was, in fact, during the whole ...ervening period between those dates at my resi...ce in Massachusetts. It was for *appropriations* ...e since that time, and not for the *manner of ... application*, that I said the committee were re...nsible. Whatever there has been of prodigality ...travagance in the *expenditures*, has never been, ...will not be, justified by me. The item in the ...which gave rise to the discussion, embraced only ...daily pay of the laborers, some ordinary sup...s for the cultivation of the grounds, and five hun...d dollars for repairs, judged necessary upon the ...se; and in commenting upon these and the re...ks of Mr. Ogle, which they seemed to have call...rth, I incidentally only alluded to the propriety ...suitable furniture to the House provided by the ...ple, through forty years' legislation of Congress, ...the residence of the Representative Chief Magis...e of the nation.

With sentiments of faithful regard, your obedient ...vant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD.

The most remarkable confession which ...s yet been made of the alarm known to ...felt by the Administration party, is Pre...dent Van Buren's answer, just published, ...a letter inviting him to attend a meeting ...his partisans held at the White Sulphur ...rings in Kentucky, on the 11th of July ...t. When he left the seat of Government, ...t year, to pass four months in his native ...te, though the visit was unusually long, ...though he rather ostentatiously let it be ...own that he was travelling as the Presi...t *of a party*, his friends argued that the ...essity of recreation after severe official ...t was an adequate motive for the journey, ...l objected to any other explanation of it ...the offspring of a censorious spirit. The ...ter to which we have referred admits of ...such apology; unless, indeed, the distin...ished writer expected his health to be ...nefitted by "the excitement of composi...n." The letter is, plainly, an election...ring document; elaborate, and embodying ...e *ad captandum* topics of the political sect ...which he is the head. The energy (not ...use a stronger term) of the diction, when ...mpared with the courtly moderation which ...s hitherto characterized Mr. Van Buren's ...mpositions, indicates the pressure of his ...rcumstances. Indeed, this pressure must ...severe when a gentleman of his tact and ...udence is driven to the expedient of de...nding from the Presidential chair into the ...litical arena to fight in the ranks. It will ...haps have the expected effect of rallying ...he party;" but, unless we greatly mistake ...temper of the American People, the con...rts whom it makes will be, like those made ...his visit to New York, *against* him in...ead of in his favor.

There is something amusing in the *naivete* ...ith which the President tells his corre...ondents that he pins his faith to the cele...ated Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. ...hese Resolutions, having for their object ...e restriction of the powers of the General ...overnment within given limits, are gravely ...eclared by a President, who practically at...cts to his own office all the powers, de...ied and undefined, of the General Govern...ent, to be, in his opinion, "like the origi...al language of the Bible in matters of reli...ion," &c. Though his own Administra...ation has been one of constant warfare on ...rinciples which lie at the foundation of ...ose celebrated Resolutions, he denounces ...n no measured terms the Federalists for ...aving opposed them. "While," he says, ...even the name of the proud and powerful ...rty which opposed them has come to be ...onsidered a term of reproach, if not of ig...ominy and insult, the principles of the ...entucky Resolutions, in profession if not ...fact, now enter into the creed of every ...olitical sect; and the once-derided name ...orne by their apostles and advocates is ...onsidered an essential passport to popularity ...nd success."

The philosophy of some of the President's Privy Counsellors must have been tried not little when they read this passage. Senator Wall, who has proudly declared on the floor of the Senate that he had adhered to the Federal party as long as there was any of it left in his State, and who, we suppose, when the Federal party was extinct, took up with Mr. Van Buren's party as the next best thing, is now told by his new leader that the name of *Federalist* is one of "ig...ominy." But he is in duty bound to think so too, and so are Messrs. Buchanan, Wil...ms, Howard, Hubbard, Wilkins, and a ...ost of other "proud and powerful" Federal ...pponents of the Resolutions of Virginia ...nd Kentucky, and Federal supporters of ...he present Democratic Administration.— The President frankly tells us *why* he calls his Administration "democratic." "The once-derided name" of Democrat, he says, "*is considered an essential passport to popularity and success.*" We had guessed as much before.

The President's letter is dated on the *Fourth of July*, the day on which he signed the sub-Treasury bill. The terms in which he introduces his comments on this measure are so remarkable that we subjoin them, italicising those passages to which we particularly desire to call the attention of our readers.

"I am most happy to inform you, gentlemen, that I have this day signed the bill for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure, the management of an important branch of our national concerns, *after a departure of nearly half a century, will be brought back to the letter, as well as the obvious spirit and intention of the Constitution. The system now superseded was in fact one of those early measures devised by the friends and advocates of privileged orders for the purpose of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of a few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many.*"

"The system now superseded" was the deposting of the public money in banks; a system which, the President asserts, is against the "OBVIOUS spirit and intention of the Constitution;" but which, nevertheless, was acted on from the very beginning of the Government, till July 4, 1840—"nearly half a century." In other words, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States deliberately tells his countrymen that ALL his predecessors in his high office, Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and Jackson, in combination with the Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Government, from its very origin, have been violating "*the* OBVIOUS *spirit and intention of the Constitution*" of their country!—not merely violating the "spirit and intention of the Constitution," but a "spirit and intention" which were OBVIOUS—that is, PLAIN, EVIDENT, and NOT TO BE MISTAKEN!

But this is not all. That no doubt may exist as to the nature of the accusation brought by the President, he tells us that the authors of the "system now superseded" were "*the friends and advocates of privileged orders*," and that they devised it "FOR THE PURPOSE *of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of a few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many.*"

And is it by the use of such phrases as "privileged orders," the profit of "the few at the expense of the many," &c. that the American People are to be seduced into tolerating libels on the founders of their Liberties, the fathers of their Constitution, and their most trusted servants, through the long period of fifty years? We took occasion in a former article (*See Nat. Int. June* 6, 1840) to notice an Address, conceived in a similar spirit, of the Administration members of the New York Legislature, and cited the following passage:

"The early history of this Republic too abundantly proves that MANY of those who took part in the Revolution fought for *independence* rather than *liberty*. They rebelled against a monarch abroad FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTING UP A MONARCH AT HOME. Placed at a distance from the throne of Great Britain, they had little chance to participate in *its honors, its bills, and its pensions;* and they aimed to ERECT A THRONE in America, around which they might form a band of privileged nobles. No sooner was the object achieved, and the States separated from their parent land, than these objects began to develop themselves in the writings and acts of some of the Revolutionary leaders."

Deeply is it to be lamented that denunciations which, when made by a party in a State Legislature, shocked the feelings of the whole country, should now again be put forward with the added sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And this is done, too, it should be observed, because in the vicissitudes of political strife he finds it convenient to-day to rally passions and prejudices in favor of a measure which, but yesterday, his immediate predecessor declared to be dangerous to the liberties of the People, and his partisans branded as "disorganizing and revolutionary," and "as a fruitful source of mischief and corruption."

The Administration presses, in their blind adoration of all Mr. Van Buren's doings, have called the Sub-Treasury Bill a new Declaration of Independence. That the new Declaration may not want the sanction of signers, the editor of the New York American gives the following:

Names of the Signers of the New Declaration of Independence.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT,	$1,255 765 69
J. T. Canby,	39 613 31
Willis W. Greene,	2 312 13
R. R. Call,	9 355 30
LITTLEBURY HAWKINS,	100 000 00
Wiley P. Harris,	100 178 00
B. S. Chambers,	12 146 27
Mr. Cannon,	1 258 28
J. W. Stevenson,	43 494 04
G. D. Boyd,	50 907 28
Samuel W. Bell,	10 620 19
B. F. Edwards,	3 315 76
R. R. Sterling,	10 733 70
S. W. Dickson,	11 231 90
M. S. Mitchell,	54 626 55
A. W. Jones,	2,095 24
P. Childress,	12,449 86
J. H. Owens,	10 005 99
Wm. Lion,	55,962 00
Samuel T. Scott,	12,559 47
John S. Daniels,	7 280 73
James S. Pollock,	14 881 98
M. J. Allen,	26,691 50
R. T. Brown,	6,650 50
Timothy Upham,	2,211 58
WILLIAM M. PRICE,	72,124 67
Robert Arnold,	80 825 75
John P. Decatur,	3,776 59
Humphrey Peake,	3,012 64
John Brewster,	1,668 34
Joseph Aborn,	2,690 47
A. S. Thurston,	7,702 45
J. J. McLannahan,	593 99
A. W. McDaniel,	6 000 00
L. Pope,	32,133 31

Used Up.—One Robert Price, who *happened* to be in Buffalo some months since, and who then and there *happened* to make what purports to be an affidavit, in which he states he saw Gen. Harrison with a black cockade on his hat. It now appears by affidavits from some ten of the most respectable citizens of Trumbull co., Ohio, where Price resides, that at the time he states he saw Gen. Harrison wear the cockade, he was but a boy, working on his father's farm in New Jersey—and that while a resident of Ohio, his character, for truth and veracity has been more than once impeached in courts of record. The records of Court are given in to substantiate this fact. So much for the Price affidavit, of which the Argus has made much capital. Thousands of others are known to be in the same boat.

[*Dunkirk Beacon.*

The following toast was offered at a recent Abolition jollification:—"Here's to de African fair sex—Natural sweetness needs no perfumery, nor color needs no paint."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—A schoolmaster in Texas advertises that he "is prepared to teach the *juvenile undergrouth* of that country how to shoot."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ARMY BILL.—POINSETT'S QUIBBLING.

Murder will out. We felt a thorough conviction that the Secretary of War, in the letter in which the attempt was made to exonerate the President from all blame in respect to the Army project, was guilty of shameful quibbling and unmanly tergiversation. We avowed this opinion at the time of the publication of that letter. We thought there was disingenuousness apparent upon the face of the letter, and we, moreover, had reasons to believe that the impression sought to be conveyed by the Secretary, was contradicted by the facts. He stated in that letter, that the Army Bill which he submitted to Congress on the 20th of March, "*was reported to Congress upon a call of the House*—"*was sent to that body without being previously submitted to the President.*" "*With it, or its details, therefore, he had nothing to do,*" &c.

The facts begin to leak out. It appears from the following letter from Mr. Phelps, a Senator from Vermont, to Mr. Rives, which we find in the Petersburg Intelligencer, that *a bill, in all important features identical* with that communicated on the 20th March, *on a call of the House*, was laid before the Senate's Committee *early* in the session. We copy Mr. Phelps' letter, and the pertinent comments of the Intelligencer. Is there a man who believes that Van Buren knew nothing of this important bill on the 20th of March, which had been submitted to the Senate months before, and who will venture to acquit the Secretary of War of prevarication?

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20, 1840.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have only time to say, that, very early in the present session of Congress, a bill in form, emanating, as I understood, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which Committee I am a member. That bill, which I suppose accompanied the annual communication of the Secretary of War to Congress, was, in all important features, identical with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the Committee of the House of Representatives, under date of the 20th March last. The bill to which I allude, was for some time, the subject of inquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported and submitted with the annual Report, is not to be questioned.

I would explain further, but having already made a written statement, which is now in the hands of the publisher, and which will probably be published, I refer you to that when it shall appear.

In haste, yours,

SAMUEL S. PHELPS.

To the Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

Here we have a statement, from an honorable gentleman, positively affirming that *early* in the session a bill in form, emanating, as he understood, from the Secretary of War, was laid before the committee of the Senate, of which he was a member, and that bill was, in all important features, *identical* with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the committee of the House of Representatives. What then becomes of Mr. Poinsett's statement that the plan was sent in obedience to a call of Congress, and without being submitted to the President? Mr. Phelps states that the plan submitted to the Senate accompanied, as he supposes, the annual communication of the Secretary. If this is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the Secretary is convicted of falsehood, for he says it was sent in obedience to a call of Congress. When it is remembered that during the last Summer, the President and Secretary were examining the military defences of the country with reference to the boundary troubles and the Canadian difficulties—when it is recollected that a plan for organizing the militia, identical with the plan afterwards submitted, was sent into the Senate at an early period of the Session, it will require a stretch of credulity which we are not equal to, to make us believe that the President was not minutely informed of *all the details* of the Secretary's plan, Mr. Poinsett's statement, and Mr. Ritchie's guesses and *wishes* to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE SEVENTEENTH AND TWENTIETH SECTIONS.

These two sections of Mr. Van Buren's New Militia, or Standing Army bill, should be rung in the ears of the people until their tyrannical character is fully understood and appreciated. Here is one.

"17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

The District in which North Carolina is included, embraces also South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, so that by the seventeenth section, a man may be dragged twice a year from this State to the remotest borders of Florida, and there compelled to go into camp, and do daily duty as a common soldier for what length of time the President *thinks proper*—it also gives the President the power of sending us there at what season of the year he pleases; at such times, are the words, as he may deem necessary. Here is the other.

"20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs."

Now what are the Rules and Articles of War, to which it is proposed to subject American freemen in a time of profound peace.

Article fifth of the Rules and Articles of War.

"Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

Article ninth of the same Rules.

"Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or *shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer*, shall suffer DEATH, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

Not a word is necessary to show the hateful nature of these rules as applicable to free citizens. They are the essence of Despotism.

When any man says there is no kind of danger of this Militia project becoming a law, bid him remember the Sub-Treasury, which was not only spurned by the people when first proposed, but absolutely *three* ttimes rejected by Congress—*and it is now a law.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ON THE QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The Standard has been publishing under its Editorial head for wecks past, a law which it alleges Gen. Harrison approved as Governor of the Indiana Territory, requiring a person to be 21 years old, to own 50 acres of land, or a less quantity, with improvements valued at $100, before he could be an Elector or Representative of any County in said Territory. In the 3d vol. of Story's Laws of the United States, page 1075, we find the following, viz:

"CHAP. 24—1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That every free White male person in the Indiana Territory above the age of twenty-one years having been a citizen of the United States, and resident of the said Territory one year next preceeding an election of Representatives, or who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who became a purchaser from the United States of a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who holds in his own right a town lot of the value of $100, shall be entitled to vote for representatives to the General Assembly of the said Territory. (Approved by the President, Thomas Jefferson, Feb. 26, 1808."

What will the Van Burenites say to this? Gen. H's law is published by them to show he is no Republican, because he *approved* a law as Governor of Indiana, which required a property qualification to vote.—Here then is Thomas Jefferson, the father of Republicanism, the man who appointed Gen. H. to office—*approving* a law as President of the United States, *almost identical* in words, and *exactly similar* in principle, requiring property qualification to vote!! He approved a similar law on the 9th of January previous, relating to the Mississippi Territory. Yet, will any Van Buren man dare say HE was a Federalist? That HE was no Republican? Let the People examine these laws, and see how easily Thomas Jefferson can be convicted of the same sin they charge upon Gen Harrison! But there is no reference to the page or volume where the law published in the Standard can be found, and we are disposed to suspect it is the very act approved by Mr. Jefferson, garbled or altered to suit party purposes, and attributed to Gen. H. We shrewdly suspect this, or why was the reference omitted?

But hear the present self-styled Democratic Leader, and say what claim has HE to the suffrages of POOR MEN? READ!

"The people look too much to the Government for assistance."—*Van Buren.*

"Poverty and vice generally go hand in hand."—*Van Buren in the New York Convention.*

"We are cheapening the invaluable right of suffrage by conferring it on those who own no property."—*Van Buren in the New York Convention.*

"He was disposed to go as far as any one in the extension of rational liberty; but would not consent to undervalue the precious privilege of voting so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand on every one."—*Van Buren in the New York Convention.*

The Wheeling Times has supplied us with an article happily illustrative of the beautiful effect of the attempt at a hard-money system on the farmer, as follows:

In order to show what are the advantages and disadvantages of the present state of things to the farmer in this region, we will quote a few items from our prices current when Mr. Van Buren entered the Presidential chair, and some at the present time:

MARCH, 1836.		JUNE, 1840.	
Wheat,	$1 25	Wheat,	40 cts.
Wool,	60	Wool,	23
Butter,	37	Butter,	8
Flour,	7 00	Flour,	$2 75
Oats,	50	Oats,	16
Tea,	60 to 1 25	Tea,	60 to 1 25
Coffee,	13 to 15	Coffee,	14 to 16
Calicoes,	12½	Calicoes,	12½

It will be seen that every article the farmer raises is cut down—every one he buys from abroad is as high as ever. The farmer can raise no more wheat on an acre, no more wool from a sheep, than he could in 1836, and he gets only a third as much for what he does raise. In 1836 a farmer brought 100 bushels of wheat to market; he got for it $125 cash. He bought 100 pounds of coffee, at 14 cents, $14; 10 pounds of tea, at 75 cents, $7 50; 10 yards of cassimere, at $1 70, $15; 8 yards of calico, $1; one bundle $2; and one pound of Cavendish tobacco, 37½ cents. He then had $85 12½ to carry home. He goes to market in June, 1840, with his 100 bushels of wheat, sells it, and buys the same articles. What does he have now to carry home! *Twelve and a half cents!* Is not the farmer the loser of $85 by the present state of things! The question is then asked if the People will go for the rulers who have, by mis-management and dishonesty, inflicted upon them this loss! No.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Espionage.—We had occasion to allude, some days ago, to the espionage exercised by the Executive minions over Members of Congress, as proved by a late publication in the Globe, in which Members of Congress were held up to censure by name, as having franked particular documents to go by the Mail. We were then at a loss to understand in what manner the Globe, if its statement was true, could have arrived at the knowledge of the facts. The following statement, in the leading editorial of Tuesday night's Globe, seems to throw some light upon that question:

"The quantity of trash which has passed through the post office here, under the frank of Members of Congress, is truly incredible. We *often visited the office late in the evening*, and have invariably found about a cartload of *documents franked by Members of Congress.*"

FROM THE LOG CABIN.

More Forgery.—It appears by the following, which is copied from the Emancipator, the Abolition paper, of the 2d inst. that the editor of the Louisville Advertiser is guilty of another act of forgery, in addition to those of which he has been hitherto convicted.

From the Emancipator.

A JUST COMPLAINT.—The editor of the Emancipator, although an Abolitionist, is yet an American citizen, and as such is entitled to certain rights. One is the right to complain of being misquoted or of having words *forged* to his account. In the Richmond Enquirer of June 5th, is a professed quotation from the Emancipator, purporting to be copied from the Louisville Advertiser. The same professed quotation has been copied in the Washington Globe, and appears also in the Baltimore Republican of June 12th. It reads thus:

"The rejection of Henry Clay, *and the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison*, by the Harrisburg Convention, under the circumstances of the case, is one of the heaviest blows the monster slavery has experienced for years."

Now, we say to those editors, and to any others who may have copied the article, that the words italicised above *are forged*, and never appeared in this paper in that connection. We ask those editors, in honesty, to make this correction. We shall send them this paper, and see if they have any regard to truth and honor where abolition is concerned. We never alledged or thought of the Harrisburg nomination as an abolition triumph, although we believed the rejection of Henry Clay was one."

The Thompson Festival.—The last Danville (Va.) Reporter contains a partial account of the sayings and doings at the dinner given to Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., by the Whigs of Pittsylvania, in Danville, on the 28th ult. We have heard Gen. Thompson's speech on the occasion spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by persons that were there. The Reporter says, "Before leaving the room at which the crowd first met the honored guest, their attention was attracted by the *first log cabin* which ever passed through the streets of Danville, and we believe we may say the first which had ever travelled over any portion of the soil of Virginia. It came from Rockingham in North Carolina, and was accompanied by 300 of the gallant Whigs of that county, bearing a Banner inscribed with the motto: 'The Whigs of Rockingham; often beaten but never conquered.'" The number who attended this gathering of the people is estimated at from the 6,000 to 8,000—composed of persons from Granville, Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Rowan and Lincoln, in North Carolina, and from Floyd, Roanoke, Patrick, Franklin, Henry, Campbell, Halifax and Pittsylvania, in Virginia.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A GOOD THING.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE END OF "EXPERIMENTING."

The boasted "experiments" of our national rulers, which have been in a course of trial for the past eight or nine years, seem to have been entered into in the most precipitate and heedless manner—without receiving the deliberate thought of even *one* man, let alone the representatives of all the people, as the constitution contemplated.—Thus, as might be expected where so much is left to accident, they have jumped from one "experiment" to another, until they have finally *experimented* the Government out of cash, and the whole nation out of cash and credit too. The Administration reminds us of the conceited fellow who fancied that he was black-smith sufficient to make a broad-axe. He procured the quantity of iron and steel requisite for such an instrument, and commenced operations; but some how or other he permitted so much of the iron to burn and waste that there was soon not enough left for the broad-axe. The by-standers allowed him to be unfortunate. He blamed the coal, and the hammer, and the anvil, and the iron, and concluded to alter his plan and make a hatchet out of the material which he had left. So he hammered and blowed, and blowed and hammered, without judgment and without experience, till he burnt it too small for a hatchet. He now drew his sleeve wisely across his brow, and gave the subject a "sober second thought." A thought struck him that he would make a hammer; he knew he could do that; his genius led most particularly that way. But fate, or his ignorance more probably, so ordered the matter that the iron had like to have burnt entirely up, before any thing in the shape of a hammer was fashioned. "Blast the thing!" cried the chap-fallen bastard of Vulcan, as he turned the quid in his mouth and the poor battered remnant of metal in his tongs, "I know what I *can* make—I can make a darned great *sizz!*" and he accordingly plunged it into the slack-tub.

Our bungling and ignorant Administration have wasted so much of the people's material, that there is now scarcely enough left to make even a *sizz!* Suppose we kick the pretended smith out of the shop, and put in a man that understands his business.

There were sixteen graduates at the late commencement of Rutgers college, New Brunswick. The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Robert Strange, of N. Carolina.—*Newark D. Adv.*

LIFE AT WATERING PLACES.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Cape May, gives the following as a night or rather morning scene in the main gallery of a hotel there. The only thing we cannot understand is, how the correspondent happened to be awake at such a time. We recommend the husband to provide himself with a duplicate key:

(Tap! tap! tap! in a low and gentle tone.)
(No answer.)
(Tap! tap! tap! little louder.)
(Still no answer.)
(Tap! tap! tap! a full octave higher.)
"Who's there!" (in a loud, and, I thought, for a female, a very determined voice.)
"Only me, my love;" (in a soothing loud whisper, rather strongly contrasted with the voice from within.)
"Well, Mr. T——, this is too much; but I vow I won't get up."
"My dear, do pray rise and let me in."
"I positively will not. I gave you fair warning I would not in this way be disturbed every night. The children, you know very well, can't be got to sleep after they are once woke up." (I could testify to the truth of this part of the conversation.) "And this is the fourth night you have been up half the night, playing cards and stuffing crabs and champagne. 'Tis too bad."
"My love, recollect; do for heaven's sake keep quiet, and let me in; this is all d—d nonsense. I mean this is perfectly ridiculous. Just remember where you are, and talk lower; I'm NOT deaf."
(After a pause—)
"My dear, there's no earthly use in your standing there. You ought to know by this time that when I say I won't I mean I won't; and get out of bed again this night I WON'T—that's settled."
And to my mind the case was clearly settled—the tone this was uttered in leaving little room for hope. After a considerable pause, during which time the poor hen-pecked husband no doubt was casting over in his mind what was best to be done in the emergency—
"My love, do I rightly understand that you really intend I shall be locked out all night?"
"Yes, my dear, 'tis precisely my intention, and to-morrow night you will come to bed in seasonable hours."
Scene closes.

The following morning, at sunrise, as is my custom, I was on my way, with slippers and gown, to bathe, when I met T—— parading the piazza. He never gets up till the last breakfast bell rings.

"Good morning, Mr. T——. Why, this is reformation. How came YOU up so soon!"

"Why, the fact is—ha! ha! ha!—to be candid with you—the—the—truth is, I am up a little earlier than common. The fact is, I didn't sleep very well last night. These cursed mosquitoes! The wind brought them into my window—bit me to the d—dest. I swear I never was bitten so before in all my life."

A prudent master advises his drunken servant to put up his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks after the master asked the man how much he had added to his store! "Faith, nothing at all," said he, "it all went yesterday. I did as you bid me; it rained very hard yesterday, and it all went!"

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: If Mr. Morehead visited this place, and made a speech in which he gave the people his political sentiments, and there is a species of logic which will prove that he is "*opposed* to the interests of Fayetteville and the Cape Fear," because he did not *express* himself to the *contrary*,—what will the same logic prove relative to Judge Saunders, who has said that *Fayetteville was nothing but a Ground Pea Market*, and consequently the surrounding Cape Fear people nothing but *Ground Pea planters*, and who would not *speak for them at all, or even condescend to visit them?*

A HATER OF FRAUD.

To H. L. Holmes, Esq., Editor of the North Carolinian.

Taking it for granted, that you are disposed to act upon the golden rule, laid down in a most excellent and highly commendable article in your last paper, on the "government of the tongue," published as Editorial, but which, I am inclined to think, found its way into the columns of your paper rather from accident than design, I have taken the liberty of sending to you, through the post office, this morning, a small pamphlet, entitled "The Tippecanoe text book, compiled from Niles's Register, and other authentic records." In this little compilation of documentary evidence, you will find much food on which the most may banquet, as it is now printed chiefly to vindicate an old and gallant soldier from the aspersions of many who slander him from ignorance, rather than malice. I trust you will give it a careful perusal, that hereafter, when you speak of him, "you may be religiously careful to say nothing but what you know to be strictly true;" and I admonish you "always to speak as if you were upon oath," remembering what your friend Ritchie said of this brave and good soldier, "that the world must do *Justice* to the man, who was too modest to be just to himself." You know that the source from whence this compilation is taken, is admitted to be good authority by all parties, and as you were once honored with a commission to discharge the duties appertaining to the office of *District Attorney*, I presume you know it is admitted as evidence in Courts of Law. Read attentively, therefore, this little volume, that hereafter, when you find yourself obliged to speak of the character of Gen. Harrison, you may speak understandingly—"that you may mention his virtues rather than his failings, his excellencies rather than his defects."

Yours with respect,

CUMBERLAND.

August 5, 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

ANSON COUNTY, August 6.

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to you to learn, that we have not a Van Buren man in this precinct. The work of reform has been gradual, but sure, and not a little of it has been effected by the administration papers. Their many false charges against Gen. Harrison, and misrepresentations of his acts, won't do for the intelligent farmers of this precinct. Some have quit the administration ranks, and when asked their reason for so doing, make this short but forcible reply, "that it must be a bad cause, that seeks its support in falsehood and misrepresentation." All the papers on the globe, Globe, Extra Globe, and all, will never be able to make the people believe that Gen. Harrison is a coward, or an abolitionist, or in favor of selling honest white men for debt, &c. &c.

"RANDOLPH COUNTY, Aug. 1.

"We have just gone through our musters and targatherings in this county, and from every sign, I apprehend no doubt of the success of the entire Whig ticket, as our cause is gaining every day."

"ALABAMA, July 30, 1840.

"The Van Buren party, or, as they style themselves, "The Democratic Republican party," have become alarmed for this State. They are making a death struggle to save it. In all their efforts they have been met, and the abuse heaped on the "Hero of Tippecanoe" refuted. Their great object is to hide the faults of their party in power, by holding up Gen. Harrison in as odious a light as possible. Indeed, they have reason to fear losing the State. The changes in favor of Harrison and Tyler in the Southern part of the State have been almost unparalleled,—greater than any of their most sanguine friends could have anticipated. I do not venture the assertion that Harrison will get this State, (though the Whigs generally are sanguine of it,) but if the changes between this and the first Monday in November next bear any proportion to what they have been, a voice will be heard from Alabama altogether foreign from the feelings of the Democratic Republican party."

"KENTUCKY, July 20, 1840.

"The cause of Harrison and Reform goes bravely on in Kentucky as well as in the adjoining States. We do not fear the result of the Presidential election."

JACKSONVILLE, July 29.

Indian News.—On Tuesday, 14th instant, two discharged soldiers left Fort Fanning for Newnansville, and after remaining over night at Fort White, recently abandoned, they left this latter place on Wednesday morning on their journey. After having travelled about six miles eastward, near a place called "Cow Creek," they were killed and scalped by Indians, where their bodies were found by the express rider from the Suwannee. Capt. Ellis, in command of Fort Gilliland, as soon as the intelligence reached him, repaired to the spot with twenty men, and interred the bodies. He found it impossible however, to trail the Indians, and returned to Newnansville.

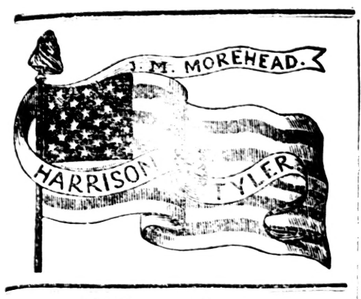
Still further.—On Thursday, 16th inst. two dragoons, bearing the express from Pilatka to Fort King, were killed when about nine miles from the latter post. After they fell from their horses, they ran about a hundred yards, when the Indians overtook them, and cut and mangled their bodies in a horrid manner, the head only of one being found, and parts of the body of the other.

On Sunday, 19th inst. two men attached to the Infantry Corps, were passing between Fort Fanning and Fort White, and were killed within about seven miles of the latter place.

On Monday, two others belonging to the same Corps, were killed about 19 miles from Micanopy, being on their way to Fort Fanning.

On the same morning (Monday) the express rider, after having left Micanopy about a mile, saw two Indians standing in the road, but managed to elude discovery until he had passed them so far as to be beyond the reach of their rifles. They discharged, he supposes, about fifteen rifles at him after he had got beyond them. The report of the rifles, and yell of the Indians, was heard at Micanopy, and on repairing to the spot, signs of from 80 to 100 Indians were found.

As we should expect.—The Van Buren men in Maine, recently held a Convention at Augusta, and amongst other characteristic exhibitions, *hung Gen. Harrison in effigy.* The same party, with Ruel Williams, now Van Buren Senator in Congress, at their head, on the 17th June, 1813, while Gen. Harrison was defending our Northern frontier, *burnt James Madison in effigy* on the same spot.—*New York Express.*



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1840.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

With inexpressible gratification do we refer our readers to the Returns. They leave no room to doubt, that North Carolina holds fast to her integrity—that she will continue to have a Whig Governor and Whig Legislature—that she will no longer be misrepresented in the Senate by Messrs. Brown and Strange—and that she will sustain the Patriot and Statesman, Wm. H. Harrison, in November next.

Our readers will please to recollect, that the part of the State heard from, was looked to by the Tories for a great gain, on account of the supposed prevalence of Calhounism. Instead of a gain for Saunders, there is actually a large gain for Morehead. The heavy counties in the West will give us prodigious majorities. Guilford county, for instance, which gave Dudley 670 majority, will give Morehead 1800 or 2000 majority. We consider our own Congressional district good for a majority of 1750 to 2300.

The vote will be very large, probably 75,000. In 1836 about 65,000.

We annex the slips issued at this office on Monday and Tuesday, after correcting a few inaccuracies:—

MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1840.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"*Raleigh, Aug.* 9, 1840.

"My Dear Sir:—Only one moment.—Halifax and Northampton have elected ENTIRE WHIG DELEGATIONS, by DECIDED MAJORITIES. A GAIN OF FOUR WHIGS. Huzza for "Tip and Ty"!

Yours truly."

Letter from "*Waynesboro', 7th Aug.*

"The election in Wayne county shows a large improvement in the Whig cause—below is the result. I understand that Harper, the Whig candidate for Senate for the district of Green and Lenoir, received a majority in Green of 46. Lenoir I have not heard from. Taylor, Whig, is elected in Green in the Commons. In Johnston, Holder, Van, is elected Senator by 15 over Sanders, Whig. Tomlinson, Van, and Adams Whig, in the Commons. For Gov'r, Saunders 604, Morehead 573.

Wayne Election.—For Governor, Saunders 777, Morehead 263. Maj'y 514.

Senate, John Exum. Commons, Curtis H. Braydon, Elias Barnes—all Adm., no opposition.

Morehead's majority in Greene, some over 100.

Columbus.—For Senate, Owen, Whig, 162, Melvin, Van, 227. [Bladen & Brunswick yet to vote.] For Commons, Powell, Van, 277, Maultsby, Whig, 235.—(A Whig loss.) For Governor, Saunders 288, Morehead 242.

The Whigs have gained, for the Legislature, so far, 3 in Halifax, 1 in Granville, 1 in Northampton—total 5. The Vans have gained 1 in Columbus. Net Whig gain 4, Van Buren loss 4, equal to 8 votes in the House. In the last Assembly we had 12 majority. 12 and 8 make 20.

For Governor, we have gained 229 in Greene, 137 in Pitt, 3 in Franklin, 24 in Wayne, 277 in Johnston—total 680. The Vans have gained 473 in Granville, 36 in Warren, 67 in Edgecombe, 132 in Nash, 36 in Beaufort, 79 in Columbus, and 69 in Washington—Total 874. Net gain for Saunders, over the vote in 1836, 194. This is in 12 counties, out of 67.

August 11.

BETTER AND BETTER!

Our news this morning is, that we have carried THE ENTIRE WHIG TICKETS IN MARTIN AND BERTIE, being A GAIN OF TWO IN MARTIN, and ONE IN BERTIE!! We have lost the Senator in Green and Lenoir, by a majority of only 7 votes. This leaves our clear gain 6, equal to 12 votes, which, added to the 12 majority in last Legislature, makes 24, which our opponents cannot overcome in the rest of the State. Indeed, we are confident that that majority will be increased. So that the State is safe, and Messrs. Brown and Strange will be succeeded by Whigs.

It is probable, though the returns are not all received, that we have lost the Whig Senator in Craven. The vote is very close.

For Governor, Halifax gives Morehead 622, Saunders 446—A gain of 76. Bertie gives Morehead a majority of 15—a gain of 168. Martin gives Morehead a majority of 200, a gain of 168. Lenoir gives Saunders a majority of 125, a Whig gain of 68.—These overcome Saunders's gain of 194 above, and give an aggregate Whig gain of 586 votes, in 16 counties. Besides which, in Craven Morehead has gained between 2 and 300. The election of Morehead, by 8 or 10,000 majority, we regard as settled.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Columbus.—Senate, Owen (Whig) 162, Melvin (Van) 227. [Bladen and Brunswick yet to vote.] Commons, Powell (Van) 277, Maultsby (Whig) 236.—Whig loss of 1.

Edgecombe.—Senate, Louis D. Wilson; Commons, Wm. S. Baker, Joshua Barnes. All Vans. *No change.*

Wayne.—For Senate, John Exum; for Commons, Curtis H. Braydon and Elias Barnes. All Vans, without opposition. *No change.*

Halifax.—For Senate, Josiah Houlder, Van; for Commons, J. Tomlinson, Van, and Jesse Adams, Whig. *No change.* Poll: For Senate, Houlder 383, Ransom Sanders 358. For Commons, Tomlinson 695, Adams 600, Hinnant, Van, 576, Ellington, Whig, 531.

Northampton.—3 Whigs elected. *A gain of* 1.

Halifax.—Senate, A. Joiner, Whig 294, Austin, Van, 176. Commons, S. H. Gee 627, Pope 623, B. F. Moore 602, Wilcox, Van, 482, Whitaker, do. 477, Branch, do. 444. 4 Whigs elected. *A gain of* 3.

Bertie.—3 Whigs elected. *A gain of* 1.

Martin.—2 Whigs elected. *A gain of* 2.

Lenoir.—Windal Davis, Van, Commons, by 55 votes over H. F. Bond, Whig. *No change.*

Green and Lenoir.—Whitfield, Van, Senate, by 7 majority over Harper, Whig. *A Whig loss.*

Greene.—Commons, John Taylor, Whig. *No change.*

Hyde.—Thos. Ballance, Whig, Commons. *No change.*

Washington.—D. C. Guyther, Whig, for Commons. Poll: Guyther 345, U. W. Swanner, Van, 120. *No change.*

Washington and Tyrrell.—In this Senatorial District, Gen. H. G. Spruill (Whig,) is elected without opposition.

State of the Poll in Beaufort.—For Commons, J. O'K. Williams 849, S. P. Allen 854, Toole, Van, 403.

Pitt.—State of the Poll: For Senate, A. Moye, Whig, 340, Macon Moye, Van, 318. For Commons, J. L. Foreman, Whig, 630, J. Joiner, do., 620, J. Spiers, Van, 531, M. Dickinson, do., 520.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morehead.	*Saunders.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Beaufort,	846	363	755	236
Bertie, (maj.)	15		336	489
Columbus,	242	288	210	185
Edgecombe,	111	1298	71	1191
Franklin,	383	636	308	564
Granville,	873	760	977	391
Greene, (maj.)	125		171	275
Halifax,	622	446	565	465
Johnston,	573	604	364	672
Lenoir,	(maj.) 125		192	385
Martin, (maj.)	200		251	519
Nash,	73	782	102	679
Pitt,	625	519	482	510
Warren,	88	705	92	673
Washington,	379	96	377	34
Wayne,	263	777	189	716
	5418	7399	5433	7984

Our friends in Raleigh, Waynesborough, Halifax, and Columbus, will accept our thanks for their polite attention.

CENSUS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—Gurdon Deming, Esq. who has taken the Census for this town, gives us the result, which shows a population within the limits of the Town of 3,302

In 1830, the population was 2,825

Increase in ten years, 477

There are, among these, 3 white persons between 80 and 90, and 4 coloured persons upwards of 100 years of age.

FINE PEACHES.—Mr. John Cade, of this vicinity, has brought to this market a large quantity of the finest peaches we ever saw. Eight of them weighed 4 lb. 13½ oz. As an encouragement to others to improve their fruits, we may mention that purchasers eagerly sought Mr. Cade's peaches at two or three times the price of common qualities.

The Federal Tories of this town were excessively annoyed by the exposure we made last week of the Standard's *suppression* of part of the Granville returns, and *manufacture* of the returns for Edgecombe. It is the first time, so far as we know, that such a trick was ever resorted to in regard to our own State Elections, and it should be scouted by every *honest* man, of every party.

One rabid Tory, as a set-off, professed to have found an instance of unfairness in the Observer's returns. He cited the following line:—

Pitt, (maj'y.)	109	483	518

He busied himself in pointing out, that this line did not give Saunders's vote at all; and that it was therefore unfair. Now we only professed to give the *majority* in Pitt, for that was all we had; and when he can show how Saunders and Morehead can both have majorities in one county, then he will have reason to complain. When he comes to settle accounts with his customers, does he contrive to make a balance due on both sides?

We are strongly tempted to publish this Tory's name, because it is not the first time that he has falsely assailed the Observer's character for fairness. He is a merchant of 30 years standing, pretty good evidence that he is not so stupid as the ground he took would seem to imply. But then his well known position would scarcely justify the belief that he would *knowingly* make a false charge against any one. We can only in charity suppose, that he is so blinded by party rage as to have lost his powers of discrimination.

AT ITS OLD TRICKS.—We noticed the attempt made by the Standard last week, to deceive the public as to the real progress of the Election. It appears to be acting systematically in the same way. In the Globe, of the 5th, we find an article from the Standard, Extra, of the 4th, in which a Tory gain of 928 is claimed in the four counties of Granville, Edgecombe, Warren and Nash. To make out this number, it claims a gain of 187 in Edgecombe; and yet its own figures, *artfully placed some distance help*, showed that this was false. According to these, which are correctly given in that place, Spaight had 1191 votes in 1836, Saunders 1298 in 1840—a gain of 107 votes. Dudley had 71 in 1836, and Morehead 111 in 1840—a gain of 40. Deduct Morehead's gain of 40 from Saunders's gain of 107, and it leaves the Tory gain 67, instead of 187. So in Nash, the Standard's own figures show that the Tory gain is only 132, and yet it puts it down at 232. All for the purpose of swelling out a "gain of 928 votes in 4 counties only."

The man who practices such base deception seems to be surprised that it should be called knavery.

The Carolinian followed the Standard's plan of suppressing the returns of the elections for the Legislature, because they were unfavorable to the Federal Tories. What dependance can the public place on newspapers that practice such gross deception?

DAWSON'S LIFE OF HARRISON.—We procured, a few days ago, a large volume, the Narrative of the Civil and Military Life of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, compiled from authentic and official documents, by Moses Dawson. This work was *printed in* 1824, long before Gen. Harrison was a candidate for President, and it speaks the language of truth. It gives the highest character of the old Patriot and Hero. It is true that the writer, the same Moses Dawson, is *now* engaged in villifying Gen. Harrison, but that is easily accounted for. He receives several thousand dollars a year for printing and advertising for Mr. Van Buren's administration. We will take pleasure in showing it to any one who may desire to see it; and shall probably have occasion to make extracts from it.

The communication of "E," is too complimentary to a certain individual.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT HARD DOLLARS.—We are informed, that several counterfeit hard dollars have been detected in this place, some of which were traced to Moore county.

We have received from Montgomery a reply to the article of "a Whig of Cumberland," reasserting and maintaining the correctness of the matters controverted. But as the election will be over before this paper could reach the county, it may be as well to drop the subject. So we withhold the reply.

The Carolinian appears to be surprised that we did not deny that Gen. Saunders is in favor of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. If we could bring ourself to make an assertion knowing it to be untrue, or not knowing whether it be true or not, then we should undoubtedly have imitated the Carolinian's example. That paper, knowing that Mr. Morehead was an active and zealous member of the Greensborough Convention which met to devise means to give our road a start, and knowing that he is likewise an actual subscriber to the stock, has yet boldly asserted that "Mr. Morehead is *opposed* to the interests of our town and the Cape Fear." We pronounce it a reckless slander; and the worst of all species of slander, a slander of one's own friend, or rather of a friend of Fayetteville by a Fayetteville man.

Gen. Saunders was a member of a Convention called to promote Internal Improvements *generally*. Mr. Morehead of a Convention to promote our own favorite work. Gen. Saunders wrote a Report, but subscribed no money. Mr. Morehead wrote no Report, but he did subscribe money. According to the Carolinian, this proves Saunders to be in favor of our Road, and Morehead against it. The reason given for Saunders's failure to subscribe, is, that he is a citizen of Raleigh. "What right have we, (says the Carolinian,) to expect the citizens of Raleigh to subscribe stock for our road!" This proves rather too much for Gen. Saunders. It proves that he has no interest in our road, or perhaps an interest against it; whilst it proves that Morehead *has* a personal interest. Which is likely, as Governor, to favor our scheme, the man who lives in Raleigh, and whom we have no right to expect to subscribe! or the man who lives in Greensborough, and feels the value of the work sufficiently to induce him to invest his money in it!

Quere: Did the Carolinian never hear of Saunders's speech in the Legislature, in which he called Fayetteville nothing but a ground-pea market!

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BUREN.

One hundred and one citizens of Carroll county, Ohio, publish a card in the Ohio Free Press, renouncing Van Buren, whom they have heretofore supported.

Thirteen members of the Van Buren *Committee of Vigilance* for Patrick county, have come out for Harrison.

James Parker and Dr. Schenck, both former Administration members of Congress from New Jersey, and supporters of Van in 1836, have become warm supporters of Harrison.

Something of a Change.—Only fifteen votes in the town of Hornby, Maine, were given to General Harrison in 1836. Over *one hundred* of the freemen of that town are now advocating the cause of the old Hero, and will deposite their votes for him in 1840.

WHAT IS VAN BUREN DEMOCRACY?—The North Carolinian of the 29th of February last, made an extract from Dr. Brownson's "Boston Quarterly Review," accompanied with a high Editorial commendation of that work, and particularly advised the Observer to "study it," as a sort of exposition of Democracy, as understood and practised by the Carolinian and its party. It is not often that we feel disposed to follow advice from that quarter. But, sincerely anxious to understand the Carolinian's favorite species of Democracy, that we might expose its hideousness to the people, we *have* "studied Brownson," as far as we have been able to lay hands on him, and now ask our readers to study him also.

In submitting the following extracts, we beg the reader to bear in mind that the principles advocated by this man have received the sanction of the organ of the Van Buren party in this town:—

FROM THE BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

"Would you free the slave! What party puts forth general principles which in their gradual unfolding must break every unjust bond, and set every captive free? The day of emancipation is not yet. It were useless to emancipate the slave to-day, because we should be met, changing the form for the substance of his Slavery. But THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PUTS FORTH PRINCIPLES WHICH MUST IN THE END ABOLISH SLAVERY, and do it too at the very day, the very hour, when it can be done with advantage to the cause of freedom and justice. Slavery is doomed; man will not always tyrannize over man. There are causes at work which will free the Slave, and free him too with the consent and to the joy of his master."

People of the South! do you see this? If "the Democratic party puts forth principles which must in the end abolish Slavery," will you unite with the Democratic party in that work of abolition? But this is not the only Boston periodical which advances such sentiments. The Bay State Democrat said, last year, that "*Abolition was but another name for Democracy, meaning the greatest good to the greatest number.*" If the people of the South are ready to sanction such sentiments, let them unite with the Democracy in support of Van Buren and Abolition.

But again: Hear this same Brownson on Religion:—

FROM THE BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

"We have no faith in Priests and Pedagogues. They merely cry peace, and that too, when there is no peace, and can be none."

"For our part, we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of which we speak, in religion, and to charge it to the priesthood."

But, having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? *The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the Priest.*"

"The priest is universally a *tyrant*, universally the *enslaver of his brethren*, and therefore—it is Christianity condemns him!!!"

"It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priests; but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic priest and a protestant clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant church and a Catholic church."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God. *The word of God never drops from a Priest's lips!!!*"

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam-shell, as to undertake to cure the evils of social state by converting men to the *Christianity of the Church.*"

"We object not to religious instruction—we object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher, *but we object to every thing like an outward visible church—to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest.*"

"Uncompromising hostility to the whole banking system should therefore be the motto of every working man, and of every friend of humanity. *The system must be destroyed.* On this point there must be no misgiving, no subterfuge, no palliation. * * * * * *Every friend of the system must be marked as an enemy to his race, to his country, and especially to the laborer.* No matter who he is, in what party he is found, or what name he bears, he is, in our judgment, no true democrat, as he can be no true christian."

The Federal Tory party in these parts have not the boldness to avow their determination that "the Banking system must be destroyed." Here they only profess to go for reforming it. But in this, Brownson has permitted his zeal to get the better of his discretion. He is more honest, if less discreet, than they.

But hear this man Brownson once more. HE IS FOR TAKING AWAY A MAN'S PROPERTY, AT HIS DEATH, FROM HIS WIDOW AND CHILDREN, AND GIVING IT TO THE PUBLIC!!! Hear him:—

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE [!!] to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the generation which takes his place!"

"*It is a great measure, and a startling. The rich, the business community, will never voluntarily consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force.*"

Such are the doctrines of one of the most talented leaders of the Democratic party, and we are advised by the North Carolinian to "study" his writings, as embodying the essence of Democracy! He goes for abolition of slavery; for abolition of the Christian ministry, "and every thing like an outward visible Church;" and finally for robbing the widow and children of the products of the husband's and father's industry, to give it to the State!!

If these be the principles of Democracy, God preserve the American people from their contamination.

THE VERACITY OF THE *Hon.* Dr. MONTGOMERY.—As this individual figured so conspicuously in our District election last year, our readers doubtless feel an interest in his movements. If he ever had any character for veracity, it is swept away forever by the late trial of Mr. Rayner for the assault on him. We gather the following particulars from a publication of the evidence, furnished by Richard S. Cove, Mr. Rayner's Attorney.

On the day of the fight, Montgomery published in the Globe, his version of it, in which, with a vast deal of low abuse, he said,—

"A man, who was standing or meeting me in the passage, seized me by my right arm, and at the same moment struck me a blow with a large cane, *without my knowing who inflicted it. I turned round*, and discovered that it was my colleague, K. Rayner, with a large cane, which afterwards turned out to be a sword cane. * * * His conduct has been that of a mean, cowardly scoundrel: first, in attacking me through the columns of the Globe, and when his conduct is there exposed, his only resort was, not that of an honorable man, but that of an assassin, waylaying, and without the slightest notice, with a weapon prepared for the purpose, seeking to take his revenge, cut-throat like. From his cowardice, or some other cause, he was unable to hurt me."

Mr. Rayner, on the next day, published his statement of the affair, of which the following is the material part:—

"I met him purely by *accident*, in the door, on my way to the post office. I walked up to him directly *in front*, and deliberately *slapped his jaws*. Whereupon he struck me over the shoulder with a cane which he held in his hand, and which broke short off at the first blow. I then turned my cane—which was a sword cane of ordinary size—holding it by the lower end, and gave him a blow over the head, striking him with the handle or sword end. In striking this blow the sword flew out some distance. I then repeated my blows three or four times, with the lower or barrel end of the cane, until we were separated—he retreating backwards all the time. He struck me *but once*, and that was when he broke his cane."

Mr. Rayner was indicted, tried before Judge Dunlop, with Francis S. Key, District Attorney, as prosecutor; both strong partizans of the Administration. The only witness examined *for the prosecution*, was Philip Haas, who testified that Montgomery was going *from* the Post Office of the House, and Rayner going *to* it. That "*they met face to face.*" That Rayner took hold of Montgomery's right arm with his *left* hand, and with his own right hand struck Montgomery twice in the cheeks. From the sound, he believes the hand was open. The Hon. Mr. Proffit was examined on the part of Rayner, and confirmed the statement of Haas, as far as he saw the fight. He added,—

"Mr. Rayner appeared cool and composed, and inquired for the part of the cane which he had dropped. In answer to a remark made to him by witness, that as the thing had occurred, and would probably make some noise, he wished that he had left his mark, Mr. Rayner replied, that he did not wish to injure Montgomery, but only to disgrace him, and had slapped his face for having accused him of falsehood. Witness thought that Mr. Rayner might have hurt Mr. Montgomery, had he been disposed. Mr. Montgomery appeared a good deal agitated and alarmed."

Montgomery's own statement being thus disproved, by the witnesses on oath, the District Attorney sent for him, and after a long private conversation, he declined to be sworn or to bring any other testimony. This was equivalent to the admission that his statement was *proven* to be false.

"SELLING POOR BUT RESPECTABLE AND GOOD" THIEVES & ROBBERS.—The Lynchburg Virginian, in a long and able article on the vile falsehoods of Montgomery and Hawkins, quotes the laws of no less than *eleven States*, which authorize the sale of white men, for crimes or vagrancy. These are, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Maryland. To which may be added the District of Columbia; and probably nearly every other State in the Union.

Speaking of the Indiana Law, which Gen. Harrison approved, the Virginian says,—

"Even if the law were really an improper one, Gen. Harrison ought not to be held responsible for it. It was passed *by the Representatives of the people;* and that the *people themselves* approved of it is infer[r]ible from the fact that they have not demanded its repeal. Gen. Harrison was then Governor of the Territory, deriving his appointment not from the people, but from the President. Would it have been proper, under such circumstances,—would it have been *democratic*, to have thwarted the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives, by the exercise of the veto power! Might they not have complained, and justly complained, that the voice of the people was thereby smothered by an officer of the President!"

Comparing the Indiana Law with the North Carolina Law, the Virginian says,—

"In North Carolina, (Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins's own State,) the law provides that "idle and disorderly persons," (not criminals,) shall be "hired out;" but if no one would hire him, they should then be subject to receive the lash on their bare backs, not exceeding 39; and that this punishment might be repeated at every interval of 20 days if these "idle and disorderly" persons should not reform or abscond! Why have not Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins's sympathies been excited by *this* law, the repeal of which they might procure, instead of extending their tender regards to the criminals of Indiana?"

APPROPRIATIONS.—Hugh A. Garland, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, has published a detailed list of all the appropriations made at the late session of Congress. The total amount is $23,686,637 76. At the end of the statement is the following

RECAPITULATION.

Civil and diplomatic list	10,325,113 63
Army	5,283 677 04
Navy	5,003,557 21
Fortifications	878,198
Military Academy	122,051 95
Revolutionary and other pensioners	1,010 848
Indian Department, treaties, &c.	1,039,125 84
Private	13,466 09
	$23,686,637 76

The Carolinian pretends that the Whig Committees of the late Congress made no reports against corruption or extravagance, except the case of Wheeler at the Charlotte Branch Mint. Not so fast, sir. The Committee on Public Expenditures did make a Report, and its character may be judged of from the fact, that an obsequious House *refused to have it printed!* We understand, however, that it will soon see the light. Let the Carolinian have a little patience.

HOW TO MANUFACTURE A LETTER FROM HARTFORD.—Let some Federal Tory sit down to his own table, in the town of Fayetteville, with pen, ink and paper, and a few copies of the Globe, Standard and North Carolinian before him. Let him carefully collect all the falsehoods with which these prints abound on the subject of Abolition, and with the aforesaid pen and ink, put them down on the paper, date it "Hartford, Con. July 18th, 1840," sign it "P——," and send it to the Carolinian office, and forthwith you have a *genuine* letter from Hartford. One from "Cincinnati" can be produced quite as easily.

P. S. A map of the United States might be of service, to prevent such another mistake as classing Massachusetts and Connecticut among the "Western States."

THE STANDARD.—We have looked over the long article in the last week's Standard, headed "Mr. Hale—The Observer, No. 1," and find it about as queer a compound as we have seen in many a day. It has afforded much amusement to ourself and some of the "aristocrats," with whom, according to the writer, we are allied. We owe him thanks. A hearty laugh in the dog-days is worth thanks at least.

It is evidently not the work of the Editor of the Standard; but is by a very old man, whose moral portrait we would be tempted to sketch, if it were not that he *is* an old man, who has lived to see all the hopes of better days vanish in bitter disappointment. Some years ago, we had the pleasure of doing him some acts of kindness, which he appeared to appreciate. Lately, his hand seems to have been raised against every man, though no man seems to think it worth while to raise a hand against him—nor will we.

Neither will we review his long-winded and bombastic tirade, except to say, that there is scarcely a truth in its whole compass; and once more to challenge the Standard to point out a single misstatement of fact that we have ever made. Let him give our own words, (not *his* version,) and we defy him to the task. As to our opinions, they may be correct, or incorrect, and men will differ about them; but we are careful never to assert any thing as a fact, unless we know or have reason to believe it to be such; and never to fail to rectify an error into which we may have fallen.

The writer appears to be at a loss to divine the cause of what he calls our "implacable enmity" to Mr. Loring; and seems to ascribe it to "envy"!! Of all the words which the English language affords, he could not have fallen upon one which so little expresses our feelings towards Thomas Loring, as *envy!* If he had Van Buren's income, with an obsequious party to pay for his gold and silver plate, as well as for hemming his dish rags and his aprons, and were backed with his standing army of soldiers and office holders, we could not envy him the possession of all these, and ten times as much, if, along with them, we were required to take Thomas Loring's character as an Editor. God forbid that we should ever be so lost to every feeling of honor and honesty as to envy such a man!

If he will search his own files, he will find abundant cause, not for the hate or envy, but for the utter contempt, of all honest men. We have been brought up to believe, that there is no difference between political and personal knavery; that a man who, in a newspaper would perpetrate a forgery, or circulate it after it was made by another, is no better than he who would do the same thing in private life, to swindle his neighbor out of money. With these principles, how can we entertain other feelings than those of detestation, for an Editor who, (to go no farther back,) recently published a forged document after it was well known and admitted that it was a forgery; and has refused to retract it? It is such conduct as this (and more,) which has deprived the *prosperous* Thomas Loring of that respect which the writer truly says we entertained for the poor and humble, but apparently honest, Thomas Loring whom we knew many years ago.

There is one matter of complaint on which this writer lays great stress. He says we "attempted to break a vulgar jest on Loring's personal appearance." In truth we admit that this was very naughty; though the jest much needs be vulgar which had so vulgar a subject. We did but follow his lead, however. He had set us the example. And if we felt *his* jest less than he felt *ours*, it may have been because he is such a *handsome man* that he felt more keenly the injustice of being represented as homely, than we did of being depicted as a "little fellow."

Gen. Harrison at Fort Greenville, the old Treaty Ground.—On the 28th ult. Gen. Harrison met, according to the Piqua (Ohio) Intelligencer, about 10,000 Persons on the old Treaty Ground at Greenville, whom he addressed for two hours. *The* "*feeble* and *imbecile* old Granny" in this outbreak *from his cage* expressed himself very fully, for "*a man of no opinions*" "*with conscience keepers,*" upon almost all the political topics of the day, and in defence of himself as a soldier under Wayne, and as Commander in Chief during the last war.

THE MAN THAT ANSWERS.

We are authorized by three gentlemen of this village to astound modern Locofoco Federal Democracy, by the following annunciation—

That these three gentlemen on the TWENTY-FIRST OF APRIL last, addressed to Martin Van Buren, a respectful letter, containing the following interrogatories, and requesting an answer as early as convenient.

"1st. Do you entertain the opinion that Congress, with the sanction of the President, is clothed with the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia!

"2d. Do you believe that Congress can admit a new and sovereign State into Union, *upon conditions?*

"3d. Do you believe that a State after being admitted into the Union upon certain conditions, would be tied down perpetually to those conditions, and be obliged to observe them forever? If not, how long!

"4th. Would you refuse to admit Florida or any other State, or Territory into the Union, unless such State or Territory, should first insert in her Constitution a clause prohibiting Slavery!

"5th. Do you or do you not approve of appropriations, by the General Government for the purposes of Internal Improvement, in the limits of the several States?"

That such letter was directed to Washington City in due manner and form, and properly mailed on the 24th of April last. The required information remains yet to be furnished; no answer has been returned.—*Lincolnton Whig Banner.*

POSTSCRIPT.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Our only additional return this morning is from Craven, in which Pasteur, Van, is elected to the Senate by 18 majority over Biddle, Whig; and Hyman and Wadsworth, Whigs, to the Commons, by 34 majority. *A Whig loss of one.* For Governor, Morehead 671, Saunders 643—*maj.* 28, and a gain of 429 for the Whigs.

Nothing further from Martin. The statement brought from that county yesterday is neither confirmed nor contradicted.

FIRST GUN FROM ALABAMA!—A letter from a friend in Mobile, dated Aug. 4th, informs us, that, contrary to all anticipation, the Whigs have carried their whole Ticket in Mobile City and County,—Representatives, Sheriff, and all. Baldwin and Washington counties have gone the same way. The writer is sanguine of carrying the State.

LATER AND GLORIOUS.—Our good friend in Wilmington will accept our thanks for the following GLORIOUS NEWS!—

WILMINGTON, August 10.

Dear Sir.—From the passengers arrived here this morning from the South, we have heard the most cheering accounts from the Alabama Elections. The changes have been unprecedented in the annals of the country, and should the balance of the State, to be heard from, give any thing like the votes of the counties which I give you below, Alabama will stand foremost among the States that have thrown off the collar of Locofocoism.

Tuscaloosa,	300	Whig maj.	C. C. Clay's county.
Greene,	500	do.	
Perry,	40	do.	
Dallas,	287	do.	
Montgomery	200	do.	
Lowndes,	375	do.	Dixon H. Lewis's county.
Butler,	700	do.	
Chambers,	375	do.	
Mobile,	100	do.	
Autauga,	divided.		
Bibb, Shelby, Monroe, Sumter, Pickens,	All Whigs.		Exact majority not ascertained.

From a Georgia Tory paper, we find that Russell county has given a Whig majority of 143, and that Macon county has elected 2 Whigs and 1 Tory.

THE GLORIOUS WEST!

INDIANA.—Whig maj. in Wayne 1566, gain of 200. Union, gain of 300. Maj'y in Dearborn 199, Fayette 330, Franklin 100. Large Whig majorities in Madison, Henry, Randolph, Delaware, Hancock, Rush, and Marion, several of which have hitherto been decidedly for Van. The Whig Gov'r will be elected by 10,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.—Partial returns show that all is right here. Gallatin and Carroll, hitherto Locos now Whig.

A letter to the Editor, from a gentleman who has been several years a member of the Legislature of Mississippi, after giving some account of the state of things in that State, says,—

"So, sir, you need not put Mississippi down doubtful any longer; for she is as sure to give her four Electoral votes to Harrison, as Kentucky is, and I presume no man doubts that."

The Great Western is in, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. Cotton and trade both depressed. Money plenty. No other news.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. JOHN WILLIFORD to Miss MARGARET J., eldest daughter of Enoch Jarrott, deceased.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 30th, Mr. W. H. MURRILL, aged 27, a native of Onslow, and resident here for the past few months. On the 27th, Mrs. MARGARET GRIFFITH, aged about 40. On the 24th, GERALDINE, daughter of Lieut. J. H. Winder, U. S. A., aged 14 months.

On the 5th instant, at Wrightsville, EDWARD B. DUDLEY, aged 20, third son of his excellency the Governor of North Carolina. The community from which he has been taken deeply sympathise with his afflicted family in the loss they have sustained.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

In Bladen county, on the 26th, Mrs. MARY McMILLAN, aged 60.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 12.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Mackerel,	none
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

Br. Barque Janet Izet from Tobago; Brigs Empress from Boston, George Henry from St. John's, (E. F.) Malaga from New York; Schr. Thetis from Matanzas.

DEPARTURES,

Brigs Empress for Boston, Cabinet for Fall River, (Mass.) Despatch for Philadelphia; Schrs. Arabella for Porto Rico, Morning Star for Philadelphia, Gilbert Halfield for ditto, Norway for Boston, Otis for Washington City, Regulus for New York, Susan Baker for St. Domingo.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at July Term of Richmond County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Hugh McLaurin, deceased. He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. C. McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*

August 11, 1840. 10-3w

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,

1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 8, 1840. 10tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, will offer at public sale, on the 27th inst. his PLANTATION, with all the adjoining tract of Land, on both sides of the Turnpike and Chicken Roads, seven miles West of Fayetteville, and running across Beaver Creek on the East side, with an excellent mill site thereon. The above Lands are as well timbered with Pine and Oak as any within the same distance of Fayetteville. Also, at the same time and place, I will offer my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. The Land will be sold in separate tracts to suit purchasers. The terms will be made easy and known on the day of sale. DUNCAN BUIE.

Cumberland county, Aug. 6, 1840. 10-3w

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.
April 21, 1840. 91tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only. C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1840.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1840.
Daniel McIver *vs.* David McIver,
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on six hundred acres of Land, joining Robert McIver and others; one negro boy; three beds and furniture; one crib of corn; one gig and harness, and farming utensils, &c. Six attachments having been issued by a single Justice of the Peace, and levied on the last described property previous to this Attachment coming to my hands, the residue, after satisfying said six Attachments, to be applied to the satisfaction of this Attachment, this 1st day of January, 1840.
D. M. R. McINTOSH, *Const.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday of February, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence.
JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*
June 29, 1840. 5-6w

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.
JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.
THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Tenceriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street
November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.
June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.
SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.
JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.
BENJ S. JARVIS.
Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.
JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the instructers in the Edgeworth Seminary. Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their daughters or wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the Pupils, and in forming their manners so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The prices of Tuition will be as follows:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, and higher branches of Arithmetic,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Boarding may be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, or in any private family in the place, at $6 pr. month.
J. M. A. DRAKE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
July 3. 1840. 5-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1840.
E. L. & W. Winslow vs. J. D. McAllister.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on by the Sheriff of Richmond, the following Property of the Defendant, to-wit: One Negro Woman named Sarah, and her two children, Archibald and Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, J. D. McAllister, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year.
[5] D. G. MAC RAE. *C. S. C.*

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY,
In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

John Broadaway, William Broadaway, Thomas H. Broadaway, Wiley Parker and Annis his wife, William Beaucom and Rebecca his wife, Richard Lee and Judith his wife,

vs.

Pleasant W. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha Jane Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca Emeline Lee, and Laura Elvina Lee, children of Joseph K. Lee and Elizabeth his wife; Annis White, Elizabeth White, William Troy White, Melinda White, Mary White, Martha Jane White, and Calvin White, children of Joel White and Jane his wife; John Jowers and Sarah his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.
WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.
October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.
JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.
ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and undistinguishableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

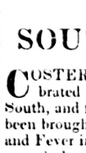
PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Impure Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and clears morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic adhesions and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the lively vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman we know:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.
SIMEON COLTON.
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—to which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.